

02-09-00

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Case Docket No. PHF 99,508

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS, Washington, D.C. 20231

Enclosed for filing is the patent application of Inventor(s):  
FRANCOISE GROLIEREFor: VIDEO DECODING DEVICE AND METHOD USING A DEBLOCKING FILTERING  
STEP**ENCLOSED ARE:**

- [X] Associate Power of Attorney;  
 [X] Information Disclosure Statement, Form PTO-1449 and copies of documents listed therein;  
 [X] Preliminary Amendment;  
 [X] Specification ( 8 Pages of Specification, Claims, & Abstract);  
 [X] Declaration and Power of Attorney:  
     (1 Page of a [ ]fully executed [X]unsigned Declaration);  
 [X] Drawing (4 sheets of [ ]informal [X]formal sheets);  
 [X] Certified copy of EUROPEAN application Serial No.99400367.1;  
 [X] Other:AUTHORIZATION PURSUANT TO 37 CFR§1.136 (a) (3);  
 [X] Other: CITATION OF RELATED CASES;  
 [ ] Assignment to

**FEE COMPUTATION**

CLAIMS AS FILED				
FOR	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE	BASIC FEE - 760.00
Total Claims	6 - 20 =	0	X \$18 =	0.00
Independent Claims	2 - 3 =	0	X \$78 =	0.00
Multiple Dependent Claims, if any			\$260 =	0.00
TOTAL FILING FEE . . . . .				= \$760.00

Please charge Deposit Account No. 14-1270 in the amount of the total filing fee indicated above, plus any deficiencies. The Commissioner is also hereby authorized to charge any other fees which may be required, except the issue fee, or credit any overpayment to Account No. 14-1270.

[ ]Amend the specification by inserting before the first line the sentence: --This is a continuation-in-part of application Serial No. , filed .--.

**CERTIFICATE OF EXPRESS MAILING**

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 1c644 U.S. PTO

1c525 U.S. PTO  
 09/500304  
 02/08/00

00500304-020300

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of

FRANCOISE GROLIERE

Atty. Docket

PHF 99,508

Filed: CONCURRENTLY

VIDEO DECODING DEVICE AND METHOD USING A DEBLOCKING  
FILTERING STEP

Honorable Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks  
Washington, D.C. 20231

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Sir:

Prior to calculation of the filing fee and examination,  
please amend the above-identified application as follows:

IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows:

Claim 3, line 17, delete "or 2";

Claim 4, line 21, delete "or 2";

Claim 5, line 25, delete "or 4".

IN THE ABSTRACT

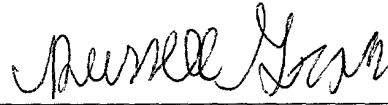
Page 8, lines 9 and 10, delete its entirety.

REMARKS

The claims have been amended to delete multiple dependencies.

Entry of this amendment is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

By 

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Video decoding device and method using a deblocking filtering step.

The present invention relates to a method of decoding data representing a sequence of pictures previously divided into blocks and coded, comprising, for each successive picture, at least the steps of :

- decoding said data ;
  - 5 - filtering the decoded data ;
- said filtering step being applied to at least one pixel component of a selected segment of consecutive pixels located on a single line or column of the current picture and on both sides of a boundary between two blocks, so that the boundary divides the segment into two parts.

The invention also relates to a corresponding device. This invention may be used particularly in low bit rate applications such as videophony or videoconferencing.

Coding a sequence of pictures comprises different steps. Each picture is composed of a bidimensional array of picture elements or pixels, each of them having luminance and chrominance components. In order to be encoded, the picture is subdivided into blocks of pixels. A discrete cosine transform (DCT) is applied to each block of the picture. The coefficients obtained from this DCT are rounded to the closest value given by a fixed quantization law and then quantized, depending on the spatial frequency within the block that they represent. In data transmission, quantization is one of the steps for data compression and is a lossy data treatment.

During decoding, the data are successively treated by inverse quantization and inverse discrete cosine transform, and finally filtered before being displayed.

The quantization errors introduced by the quantization of the DCT coefficients in the coding process have as their main result that blocking artefacts occur at the boundary of two blocks. Since each block is treated separately during coding, the coefficients obtained from the DCT are indeed quantized differently for the two blocks. Visually, a kind of grid appears on the decoded image. The spatial grid pattern of blocks that was introduced only for the purpose of data compression becomes distinguishable in the displayed decoded picture. After decoding, the image quality of the picture is strongly degraded.

International patent application WO 98/41025 discloses a method of removing blocking artefacts based on the image content of the frame in the environment of the block boundary. The number of pixels to be examined and filtered depends, for instance, on tonal value change among pixels and the size of the quantisation step.

5

It is an object of the invention to improve the image quality of a decoded picture by proposing another type of method of reducing blocking artefacts that occur at the boundary of two blocks.

10 To this end, the invention relates to a decoding method as defined in the preamble of the description, wherein said filtering step is applied only if the two pixels at the ends of said segment have chrominance components that agree with a similarity criterion.

The invention therefore comprises the definition of a conditional filtering step. This decoding method is a good trade-off between efficiency and complexity. Filtering is  
15 only performed on two adjacent blocks having chrominance components which are close enough to each other, i.e. the blocks have similar colors near their boundary.

More precisely, said filtering step comprises the sub-steps of :  
- comparing the respective chrominance components of the two pixels ;  
- filtering only if the difference between said respective chrominance  
20 components is lower than a predetermined threshold.

These sub-steps of comparing of the difference of the two chrominance components with a predetermined threshold and corresponding decision allow a simple implementation of the criterion.

In improved embodiments, further conditions on the pixel chrominance values  
25 or conditions on the luminance values can be added to the method. The mentioned filtering step is then aimed at eliminating blocking artefacts as much as possible while preserving image sharpness and details.

To carry out the method, the invention also relates to a device for decoding data corresponding to a sequence of pictures previously divided into blocks and coded,  
30 comprising means for decoding and means for filtering a selected segment of consecutive pixels located on both sides of any boundary between two blocks, with at least one pixel on each side of the boundary, wherein the device also comprises switching means for replacing said filtering means by a direct connection if the two pixels at the ends of said segment have chrominance components that do not agree with a similarity criterion.

The particular aspects of the invention will now be explained with reference to the embodiments described hereinafter and considered in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which :

Fig.1 depicts a prior art decoding device including a filtering circuit for the pictures to be displayed ;

Fig.2 represents a segment of consecutive pixels straddling a block boundary in the method according to the invention ;

Fig.3 shows a flow chart of a decoding method according to the present invention ;

Fig.4 shows an improved flow chart of a decoding method according to the present invention ;

Fig.5 shows an improved flow chart of a decoding method according to the present invention ;

Fig.6 depicts a decoding device including a filtering circuit for carrying out a method according to the invention.

An example of a decoding device according to the prior art is shown in Fig.1. An encoding channel ENC, where each picture is divided into blocks of pixels and encoded, receives a sequence of pictures. The encoding channel ENC usually employs discrete cosine transform and quantization in order to provide data in a compressed form. The coded picture is directed to a decoder DEC, which produces a decoded differential picture. This differential decoded picture is summed in an adder S with the prediction picture, issued from the prediction stage PRED and formed on the basis of a previous picture, this sum resulting in a decoded picture. This decoded picture is directed to a filter FILT and, after filtering, supplied to a screen display DISP and simultaneously stored in a picture memory MEM. For decoding the next picture, the one stored in the picture memory is read as a reference picture and transformed into a new prediction picture in the prediction stage PRED.

Fig.2 illustrates the position of a segment of 12 selected pixels on both sides of a vertical block boundary. In the considered segment, the pixels belonging to the left block are called L1, L2, L3 and so on, according to their distance to the boundary. Similarly, the pixels belonging to the right block are called R1,...,R6. The number of considered pixels is arbitrary and the segment is not necessarily symmetrical in relation to the boundary. The boundary divides the segment into two parts, each part belonging to one of the blocks. It is

also within the scope of the invention to consider pixels on a single column straddling a horizontal boundary between two blocks located on two adjacent lines of blocks.

Due to the above-mentioned quantization process, the pixels from the right and left blocks may be different after decoding, even if they were similar in the original picture. A filter applied to the pixels located on each side of the boundary cancels or reduces this difference.

However, if this filtering step is carried out without any discrimination on a boundary, fine details located at its vicinity may disappear, a blurred picture then being obtained. According to the invention, a criterion is chosen to determine what boundaries must indeed be filtered. To this end, it is assumed that two different objects can be best differentiated by their colors and, as a result, filtering is performed when one object only is detected on both sides of the boundary of two blocks.

According to the present invention, said filtering step is applied only if the two pixels at the ends of said segment have chrominance components that agree with a similarity criterion. Fig.3 shows a flow chart of the steps of a decoding method integrating a simple similarity criterion. This similarity criterion allows classification of the blocks in two categories: the ones that have to be filtered and the ones that do not have to be filtered. The method based on Fig.3 is applied to a segment of 6 consecutive pixels {L3, L2, L1, R1, R2, R3} when using the indices of Fig.2. The similarity criterion is based on the chrominance components R, G, B of the two pixels R3, L3 at the ends of the segment. A step 2 consists of evaluating the chrominance components R, G, B of R3 and L3 and then a subsequent step 1 of comparing the difference of these components with a given threshold t1. If the difference is greater than t1, filtering is not performed, otherwise filtering is performed on all the pixels of the segment. Filtering may consist of an update of the luminance components of all the pixels of the segment. If an update is decided, the pixels L2, L1, R1, R2 are computed again by a simple linear interpolation between L3 and R3. This way of updating is by no means a limitation of the invention.

This method can be improved by adding another condition to the filtering step. Fig.4 shows a flow chart of an improved implementation of the method according to the invention. Said filtering step is now applied only if the two pixels at the ends of one of the parts of said segment have luminance components that agree with a similarity criterion. This criterion allows detection of a fine detail that may exist in one block at the border with the other block. The criterion used in the implementation of the method illustrated in Fig.4 consists, in a step 3, of a comparison of the absolute value of the difference of the luminance

of L1 and L3 with a predetermined threshold  $t_2$ . Thus, step 3 is performed and, if L1 and L3 agree with said criterion, step 2 and finally step 1 are performed. Fig.4 shows a way of implementing the method step 3 placed before the pair {step2, step1}. It should be noted that another method may be performed the other way round (step 2, step 1 followed by step3).

5 Moreover, this criterion applied to the pixels of the left block can only be applied, either way, to the pixels of the right block only or to both blocks concerned.

Referring to Fig.5, the filtering step is now applied only if the two consecutive pixels of said segment located on each side of the boundary have luminance components that agree with a similarity criterion. A step 5 is added to the method described above. This step  
10 consists of comparing the absolute value of the difference of the luminance values of the two pixels L1, R1 located on each side of the boundary. This new condition prevents filtering of the two blocks if the difference between the two blocks is not due to a blocking artefact but to the presence of a detail at the boundary. Fig.5 comprises this new step 5, the steps 1, 2, 3 described previously and a step 4 corresponding to step 3 performed in the same way on the  
15 right block. Again the order of implementation of the steps of the method is totally arbitrary.

When the decision to filter is taken, updating is performed on the luminance components. However, updating can be alternatively carried out on the chrominance components.

Fig.6 shows a block diagram of an embodiment of a decoding device  
20 according to the present invention. The device comprises a decoder DEC that receives coded data as a bitstream from an encoder ENC and, placed at the output of the decoder DEC, filtering means FILT for removing errors resulting from data compression. To carry out a method according to the invention, the decoding device also comprises switching means SWIT for replacing the filtering means FILT by a direct connection when, according to the  
25 invention, the decision not to filter is taken. The switching means SWIT are placed parallel to the filtering means FILT and, according to the digital data received from the decoder DEC, establish a direct connection via the connecting line cl when necessary, while the filtering means FILT are no longer connected if said direct connection is established.



## CLAIMS:

1. A method of decoding data representing a sequence of pictures previously divided into blocks and coded, comprising, for each successive picture, at least the steps of :

- decoding said data ;
- filtering the decoded data ;

5 said filtering step being applied to at least one pixel component of a selected segment of consecutive pixels located on a single line or column of the current picture and on both sides of a boundary between two blocks, so that the boundary divides the segment into two parts, wherein said filtering step is applied only if the two pixels at the ends of said segment have chrominance components that agree with a similarity criterion.

10 2. A decoding method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said filtering step comprises the sub-steps of :

- comparing the respective chrominance components of the two pixels ;
  - filtering only if the difference between said respective chrominance
- 15 components is lower than a predetermined threshold.

3. A decoding method as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein said filtering step is applied only if the two pixels at the ends of a part of said segment have luminance components that agree with a similarity criterion.

20 4. A decoding method as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein said filtering step is applied only if, for each part of the segment, the two pixels at the ends of the part of said segment have luminance components that agree with a similarity criterion.

25 5. A decoding method as claimed in claim 3 or 4, wherein said filtering step is applied only if the two consecutive pixels of said segment located on each side of the boundary have luminance components that agree with a similarity criterion.

- 5

## ABSTRACT:

Quantization in video coding is a lossy treatment and has as its main result that blocking artefacts occur at the boundary of two blocks during the decoding process. The invention relates to a method of removing these blocking artefacts. It implements a filtering step in the decoding process applied to a segment of pixels phaddling the boundary, which  
5 segment has pixels at the ends (R3, L3) that agree with a chrominance similarity criterion (step 1), i.e. filtering is applied to segments for which the pixels at the ends have similar colors.

Application : low bit rate applications such as videophony or videoconferencing.

10 Fig. 3

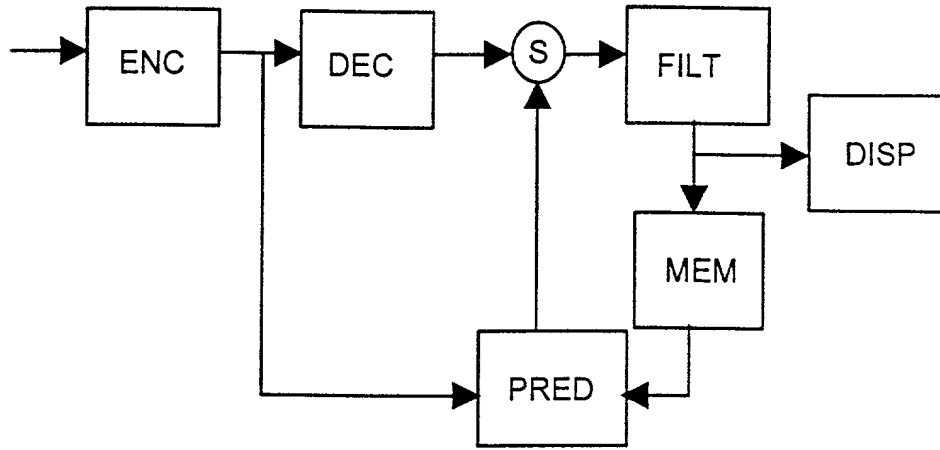


FIG.1

L6	L5	L4	L3	L2	L1		R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6
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FIG.2

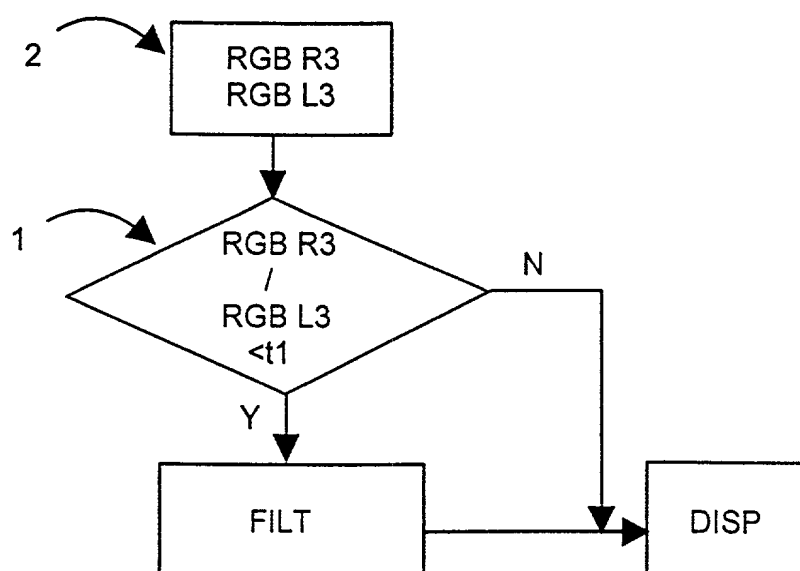


FIG.3

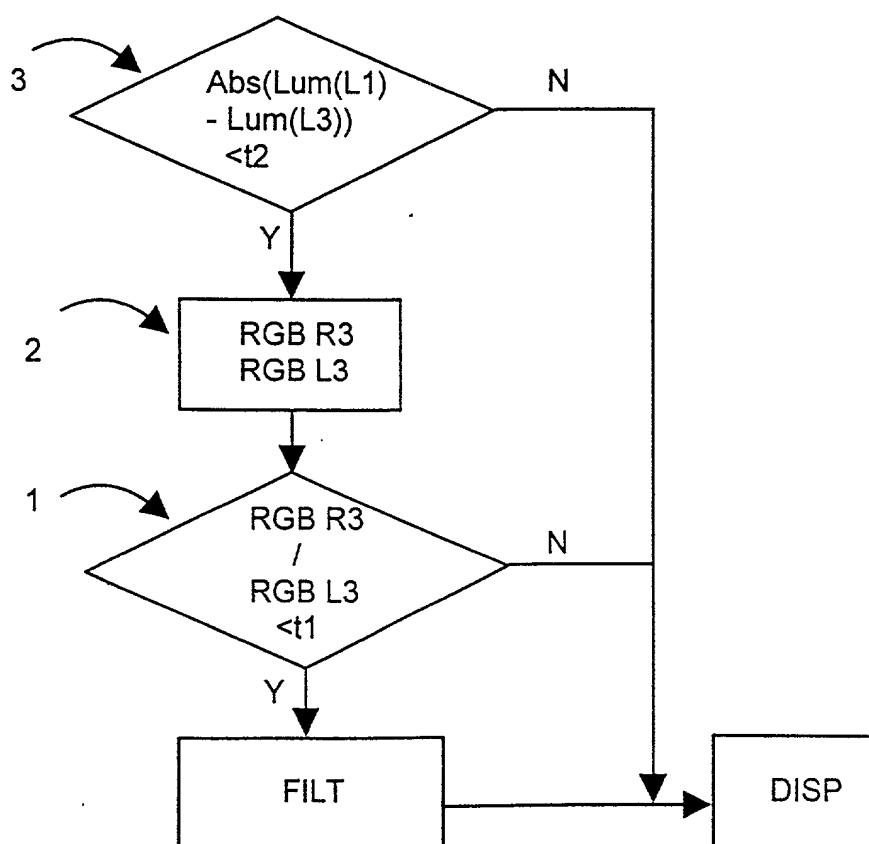


FIG.4

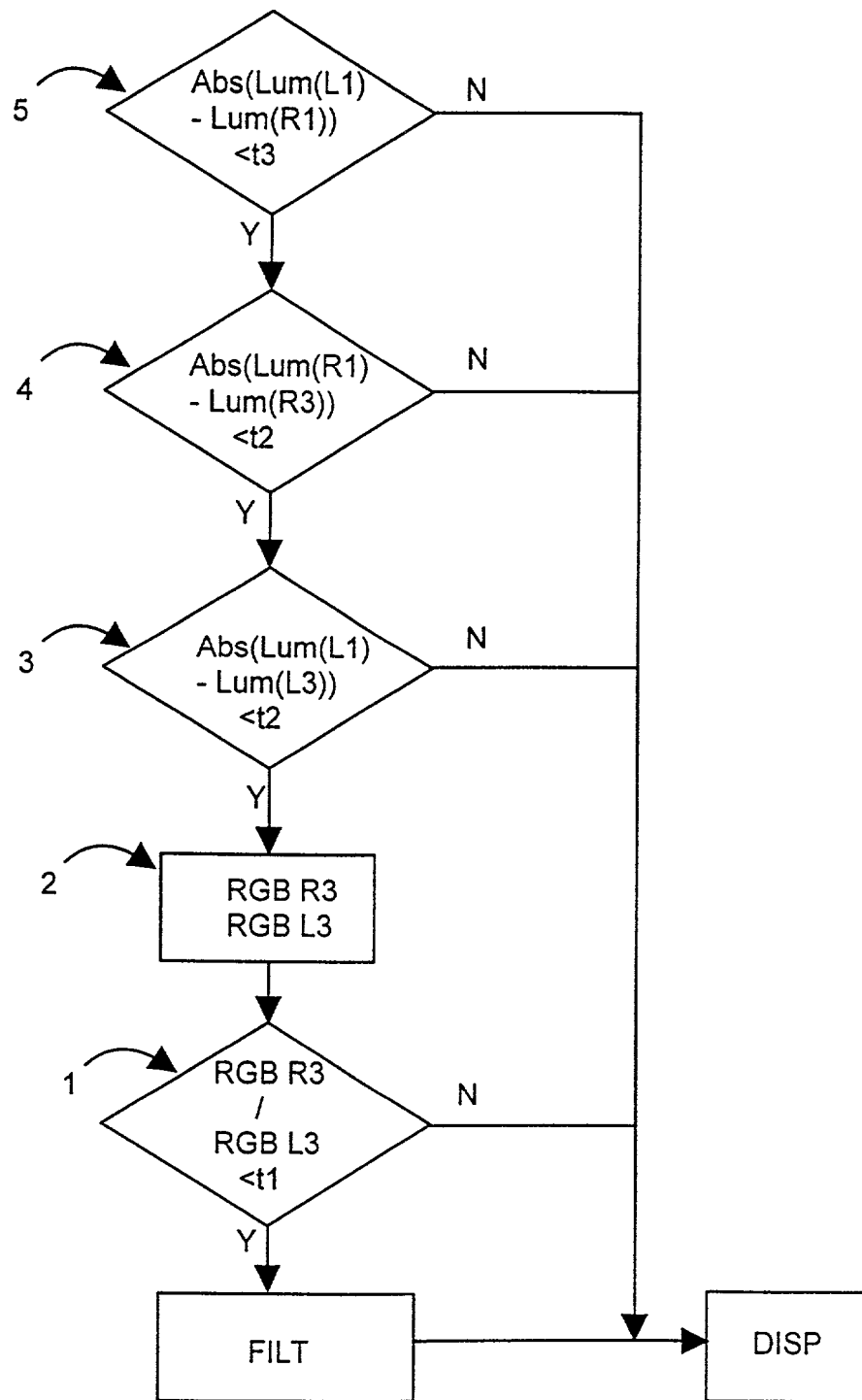


FIG.5



# DECLARATION and POWER OF ATTORNEY

ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NO.:

PHF 99.508

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

**"Video decoding device and method using a deblocking filtering step"**

the specification of which (check one)

☐ is attached hereto.

☐ was filed on \_\_\_\_\_ as Application Serial No. \_\_\_\_\_ and was amended on \_\_\_\_\_ (if

applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by the amendment(s) referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56(a).

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, § 119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

## PRIOR FOREIGN APPLICATION(S)

COUNTRY	APP. NUMBER	DATE OF FILING (DATE, MONTH, YEAR)	PRIORITY CLAIMED UNDER 35 U.S.C. 119
Europe	99400367.1	16 February 1999	YES

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §120 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35 United States Code, §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose material information as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56(a) which occurred between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

## PRIOR UNITED STATES APPLICATION(S)

APPLICATION SERIAL NUMBER	FILING DATE	STATUS (PATENTED, PENDING, ABANDONED)

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

**POWER OF ATTORNEY:** As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith. (list name and registration number)

Algy Tamoshunas, Reg. No. 27,677

Jack E. Haken, Reg. No. 26,902

SEND CORRESPONDENCE TO: Corporate Patent Counsel; U.S. Philips Corporation; 580 white Plains Road; Tarrytown, NY 10591	DIRECT TELEPHONE CALLS TO: (name and telephone No.) (914) 332-0222
--	--

Dated: _____		Inventor's Signature: _____	
Full Name of in Inventor	Last Name <b>GROLIERE</b>	First Name <b>Françoise</b>	Middle Name
Residence & Citizenship	City <b>Nogent-Sur-Marne</b>	State of Foreign Country <b>France</b>	Country of Citizenship <b>France</b>
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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of  
FRANCOISE GROLIERE

Atty. Docket  
PHF 99,508

Serial No.

Group Art Unit

Filed: CONCURRENTLY

Examiner:

Title: VIDEO DECODING DEVICE AND METHOD USING A DEBLOCKING  
FILTERING STEP

Honorable Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks  
Washington, D.C. 20231

APPOINTMENT OF ASSOCIATES

Sir:

The undersigned Attorney of Record hereby revokes all  
prior appointments (if any) of Associate Attorney(s) or Agent(s) in  
the above-captioned case and appoints:

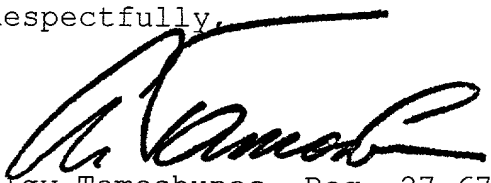
**RUSSELL GROSS**

**(Registration No. 40,007)**

c/o U.S. PHILIPS CORPORATION, Intellectual Property Department, 580  
White Plains Road, Tarrytown, New York 10591, his Associate  
Attorney(s)/Agent(s) with all the usual powers to prosecute the  
above-identified application and any division or continuation  
thereof, to make alterations and amendments therein, and to  
transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected  
therewith.

ALL CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING THIS APPLICATION AND THE  
LETTERS PATENT WHEN GRANTED SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE UNDERSIGNED  
ATTORNEY OF RECORD.

Respectfully,



Aigy Tamoshunas, Reg. 27,677  
Attorney of Record

Dated at Tarrytown, New York  
this 24<sup>TH</sup> day of Janaury, 2000.

003020 4000500